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## 9,276 CO-OPS NOW OPERATING IN POLAND

FURTHER EXPANSION PLANNED -- Polska Zbrojna, No 277, 9 Oct 49

In the past year, the cooperatives have been strengthened, their structure revitalized, and their operations greatly expanded.

As of 1 October 1949, 9,267 cooperatives were operating 31,500 retail outlets (6,000 more than in January), about 600 wholesale outlets, and about 8,000 factories.

The Spolem Consumers' Cooperative has about 14,000 urban outlets, of which 11,000 handle food.

The NRS (Chief Council of Cooperatives) has stressed the need of further expansion and of a planned distribution network. Spolem will, no doubt, expand its organizational activities. The network in the workers' areas should be increased and the outlets supplied with commodities needed in the area. There is still a shortage of outlets on the outskirts of cities and too often the most necessary articles are not supplied, even when no shortage exists.

This year, Spolem took a livelier interest in food service. According to the 1949 plan, 1,000 cooperative lunch rooms will be opened, and 366 factory lunch rooms will be taken over. This demands an efficient organization, to which Epolem ought to devote some attention.

Rural cooperatives offer the most direct and effective means of uniting the millions of rural groups with the socialized economy. The reorganization of the cooperative movement in the past year had its strongest impact on the development of rural cooperatives. In 1946 the total sales of rural consumers' cooperatives and cooperatives selling farm products amounted to 27,211,000,000 zlotys. In 1947, they were 74,705,000,000 and in 1948, sales of Samoporoc Chlopska cooperatives were 147,568,000,000 zlotys.

Samonomoc Chlopska needs to function better in its purchase activities, atribution of factory products to the rural population, and in the in the

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training of personnel. The NRS meeting criticized the cooperative administration for laxity in maintaining schedules on contract deliveries. A closer association between Samopomoc Chlopska and producers will improve this situation.

Workers' cooperatives serve to fill the demand for minor products not handled in the mass production of state industries. Those cooperatives also produce commodities which require a great deal of expert hand work. Workers' cooperatives are thus a vanguard to nationalized industry, a place held heretofies by private industry. To avoid a shortage of certain types of commodities, there must be greater activity in the organization of new cooperatives to take the place of private enterprises as they are liquidated.

Workers' cooperatives should increase their activities in organizing handicrafts. Of the 140,000 small artisan shops, about 90,000 are operated without any hired help, which indicates that the time is ripe to take the artisan workshops into the cooperatives.

Workers' cooperatives of the handicapped should be treated separately and contralized since they handle the training and the organization of the work of the handicapped.

The aim of the NRS is to increase the membership of cooperatives in the course of the 6 years from the present 5 million to 8 million, with special emphasis on increasing the membership of rural cooperatives until they exceed all others.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY MEETS 3-YEAR PLAN -- Rzeczpospolita, No 291, 22 Oct 49

The tobacco industry met the Three-Year Plan on 4 October, 88 days ahead of schedule. Total raw material used in the production amounted to 5,969,990 kilograms. The value of the product was 242,648,000 zlotys in 1937 prices. The production of tobacco products in the third quarter of 1949 increased 37 percent over the corresponding period last year.

FAT PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Rzeczpospolita, No 301, 1 Nov 49

Total value of products manufactured by the Fat Processing Plants in the third quarter of 1949 amounted to 77,254,500 zlotys in 1937 prices, an increase of 22,958,500 prewar zlotys or 42.3 percent over the production of the third quarter of 1948.

About 21,071 tons of olesginous seeds were processed. Refined oils and solids exceeded the production for the comparable period of 1948 by 1,881 tons, and production of margarine amounted to 5,032 tons, or an increase of 36.4 percent over the third quarter of 1948.

RAYON FACTORY COMPLETES PLAN -- Trybuna Ludu, No 297, 28 Oct 49

The State Rayon Factory in Tomassow Mezowiecki achieved the Three-Year Flan in mid-October with the production of over 3 million kilograms in the filament yarn division, 3,500,000 kilograms in the CS 3 division, and 5 million kilograms in the staple fiber division.

FLOORING FLANT RECONDITIONED -- Trybuna Ludu, No 291, 22 Oct 49

The parquet manufacturing combine in Orzechow, Poznan Wojewodztwo, suffered only minor damages during the war, but, under private ownership, remained largely unused and gradually deteriorated. The factory was socialized in 1948, and since then, machines have been overhauled and modern methods introduced.

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Now known as the Mazury Enterprises of the Woods Products Industry No 1, the combine is one of the largest of its kind in Poland. It fills the requirements of the entire Cegielski plant for laminated bakelite, delivers veneers to all the furniture factories in the country, and furnishes oak and beechwood floors to building enterprises. Part of the production is exported.

Fifty percent of the workers are enrolled in shop competition. The 1949 plan was completed in September.

SCORES LACK OF RETAIL STORES -- Trybuna Ludu, No 291, 22 Oct 49

It is frequently noticed that new housing projects are not provided with adequate shopping facilities, especially in suburban areas. In the center of Gdansk, for example, there is one retail store per 650 residents, while in the suburban districts there is one outlet per 6,470 residents. At the new housing project in the Mokotow suburb of Warsaw, 2,000 tenants have to shop at a tiny shack temporarily erected in the midst of the structures. The directive of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers stating that housing projects cannot be approved without proper shopping and service facilities seems to have been disregarded.

Sometimes two adjoining stores sell identical merchandise. There is also a tendency for retail outlets under the jurisdiction of a specific industry to carry only goods produced by that industry, instead of carrying well balanced stores of related commodities.

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